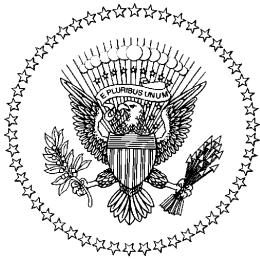


Weekly Compilation of
**Presidential
Documents**



Monday, January 10, 1994
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Editor's Note: The President was in Hot Springs, AR, on January 7, the closing date of this issue. Releases and announcements issued by the Office of the Press Secretary but not received in time for inclusion in this issue will be printed next week.

An annual index to 1993 issues 3–52 is being printed under separate cover and distributed separately.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week.

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Week Ending Friday, January 7, 1994

**Executive Order 12890—
Amendment to Executive Order No.
12864**

December 30, 1993

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to provide for the appointment of up to 30 members to the United States Advisory Council on the National Information Infrastructure, it is hereby ordered that section 1(a) of Executive Order No. 12864 is amended by deleting the number “25” and inserting the number “30” in lieu thereof.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
December 30, 1993.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:48 p.m., January 3, 1994]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on January 5. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

The President's Radio Address

January 1, 1994

Good morning, and happy New Year. I hope you're enjoying this day with your family and your friends. I hope you feel that you have a lot to be thankful for on New Year's Day. I know that I certainly do.

I am grateful that our economy is coming back to life, that optimism and direction are back. The deficit is down. Interest rates and inflation are down. Investments and consumer confidence are up. We have more trade opportunities with NAFTA and with the GATT world trade agreement. Millions of you have refinanced your homes and businesses. The private sector has created about a million and a half new jobs in just 10

months, more than were created in the previous 4 years.

But our Nation is about more than economics. It's also about our sense of community, the obligations we have to each other. For too long we've been coming apart instead of coming together. In 1993, we began to reverse that, and I'm grateful.

We established the national service program to allow our young people to serve their communities and earn money for their college educations. We reorganized the student loan program so that all students can now afford to borrow money from this program because they can repay on lower interest rates and based on the incomes they earn, not just the money they borrow. We made democracy more of a reality for millions of people with the motor voter bill, which makes it easier to register to vote. We wrote our best family values into law with the family leave law, which says to parents, if you have a newborn child or an ill parent, you can be with them, you can take a little time off from work without losing your jobs. We also strengthened our families when we gave tax relief to 15 million working families on modest wages with children so that they can stay off welfare, stay at work, and still succeed as parents. And after 7 years of gridlock, Washington finally woke to the growing fear of violence on our streets when Congress passed and I signed the Brady bill.

All over America, beyond Washington, people are beginning to take more responsibility for themselves, for their children, for their communities, working to save jobs, improve schools, and make our streets safer. In 1994, we must resolve to do even more, to help the middle class with more jobs and with income growth, to help the poor who are trapped in whole neighborhoods where there's no work, few stable families, and where violence is the norm. There is still a great deal to do.

So in 1994, let us resolve to improve the health security, the personal security, and the job security of the American people who work hard and play by the rules. With all the changes sweeping our Nation and the world, let us resolve to make these changes our friends and not our enemies.

In 1994, we must work to keep the economic recovery going. We must pass comprehensive health care reform that provides benefits that can never be taken away. We must put more police on the street and take more assault weapons off the street. We must adopt world-class standards for our schools and provide lifetime training for our workers.

Millions of Americans, even those with good health insurance, must live in fear of losing their health coverage. Another 2 million Americans lost their insurance in 1993. Our health care reform plan is a guaranteed system of private insurance that will cover every American. We'll maintain the health care system in private hands, improve the quality of health care, increase the choices you have as a consumer, and protect the doctor-patient relationship. And all the while, if we do it in the way we've recommended, we will reduce mountains of paperwork and billions of dollars of unnecessary costs in the present system. Health reform is a good deal for our families and our future, and it should pass in 1994.

I also want Congress to pass the crime bill without delay. Our proposal will put 100,000 more police officers on the street, expand boot camps for young offenders, get handguns out of the hands of minors, ban assault weapons, and have stiffer sentences for violent repeat offenders.

This year, I'm also determined to start creating a world-class system of lifetime education and training, especially for those who lose their jobs. This means setting high standards first for our public schools and challenging every State to meet them—world-class standards. It means new investments, from Head Start for preschoolers to job training for young people to retraining for experienced workers. Better schools and better skills are the best way to promote competitiveness for our economy and equal opportunity for every American.

And we must continue to work to make welfare a second chance, not a way of life. Our welfare reform proposal will embrace two simple values: work and responsibility. Those who can work should do so. And both parents must take responsibility for their children, because governments don't raise children, parents do.

In 1993, I met a lot of Americans who made a vivid impression on me and whose impression caused me to redouble my determination to face the problems which our country has too long ignored. I met a young man in California who changed schools to go to a safer school but whose brother was shot standing in front of him in the safer school as they tried to register. I met a widow in Detroit who supports herself and her children, enrolled in a training program to become a machinist, to prove again that most Americans want to work and don't want to be on welfare. I met a businessman in Florida who poured his heart into his small furniture store, only to be told by his insurance company that he had to drop coverage of his own parents whose age made them a high risk. All these folks strengthened my commitment to work for better education and better job training, universal health coverage that can never be taken away, safer streets, and a stronger America.

The stories of real people inspire the struggles and the efforts that drive my administration. We've got to keep working to rebuild the American economy, to revive middle class life and middle class values in America, and to restore our sense of community. We have to recognize that all these problems are interrelated. You can't just solve one without the other. We have to remember that these problems developed over a long period of time; they can't be solved overnight. We have to remember that Government can't do everything alone, everyone must play his or her part. But we must remember, too, that we can make a difference and we can do better.

In that spirit, let us all make New Year's resolutions today. Let's resolve among other things that in 1994 every American will have health care that's always there and can never be taken away, that in 1994 we will take back our streets and make them safer for our children, that in 1994 we will improve our

schools and hold ourselves to world-class standards of excellence and that we will give our workers throughout their lifetimes the skills they need to compete and win in a tough global economy, that in 1994 we will continue to work to favor work over welfare, and that we will continue to rebuild our economy and, with it, the American dream.

If we'll stay together and work together, we can do these things. Have a happy and healthy New Year's. And thanks for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 3:15 p.m. on December 31 in Hilton Head, SC, for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on January 1.

Remarks on Health Care and an Exchange With Reporters

January 3, 1994

The President. Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to this first meeting of 1994 for our administration, a meeting devoted to charting our course this year on health care. We all look back now in American history at—remember 1935 is the year that the American people adopted Social Security; 1965 is the year the American people adopted Medicare. I believe that 1994 will go down in history as the year when, after decades and decades of false starts and lame excuses and being overcome by special interests, the American people finally, finally had health care security for all.

This will be a year when we attempt to fix what's broken with our health care system, keep what's right, to emphasize the program that we outlined of guaranteed private insurance for every American, comprehensive benefits that can never be taken away, and a system that gives people who presently don't have insurance and small businesses greater power to choose affordable quality health insurance.

In the days and weeks ahead, I will be asking the American people and the Congress to go beyond rhetoric to fact and to ask and answer some simple questions: Of all the available alternatives, which ones guarantee health security to all Americans? Of all the available alternatives, which ones carry the greatest promise of reducing bureaucracy, paperwork, and absolutely wasted billions of

dollars? Of all the available alternatives, which ones guarantee more choices of health care, not only to the patients who really matter but also to the doctors and the health care providers? Of all the available alternatives, which ones guarantee the least second-guessing of the doctor-patient relationship? If we can have these simple questions asked and answered, I believe that, together, we can solve this great riddle which has bedeviled our country for too many years now, strengthen our economy, and restore a great sense of security to the American people.

We will do this in connection with our efforts to also dramatically alter the education and job training systems of the country to provide greater economic security and our efforts to pass a comprehensive crime bill to provide greater personal and family and community security.

I am looking very much forward to this year. I want to thank the First Lady and Secretary Shalala and Ira Magaziner for the work they have done on health care. I want to welcome Pat Griffin and Harold Ickes to our team. I'm glad that George Stephanopoulos will be taking a more active role in working on the health care debate in Congress.

Let me just say one last thing in closing. I suppose every Christmas and New Year's gives us the opportunity to reflect on the time we've just spent and the time that lies ahead. But I think it is so easy for us to forget here that what we do affects the lives of real people and that what is at stake here is not some great looming political battle. What is at stake here is the actual living conditions of the American people, whether families who work hard and do their very best to do what they're supposed to do are going to be able to know that their children will always have health care, whether we are going to be able to maintain a health care system and still have the money that we need to invest in a growing and highly competitive global economy so that America will be strong. And if we can keep that in mind, if we can move beyond the rhetoric and the smoke and the process to keep in mind every day that real people's interests are at stake here and that America must not go into the 21st century without health security for all, without a dramatically improved system of education and

training, without a new commitment to the security of our families and our children, I think we're going to be in good shape.

And lastly, let me say I very, very much hope that this will be a bipartisan effort, that Democrats and Republicans will be working together and that we will resolve in the new year not to further a partisan interest but to further the interest of the people who sent us all here.

Thank you very much.

Health Care Reform

Q. Mr. President, how much are you willing to compromise in view of—on this plan itself, in view of the strong opposition in many quarters and, of course, on the Hill?

The President. Well, I think, first of all, we are going to see a fleshing out of all the alternatives, something that hasn't happened yet. The burden has been borne almost entirely by our plan, which is something I was willing to do. But now we need to look at the cost of the status quo and the cost and the consequences of the other plans and do what is best.

I have said all along what my bottom line is: That we have to have comprehensive benefits that can never be taken away. That we cannot go on being the only country in the world with an advanced economy that cannot figure out how to guarantee health care security to all our people. Now, that leaves a whole lot of room for working out the details. We should emphasize preventive and primary care; we ought to emphasize efficiencies; we ought to reduce the bureaucracy; and we ought to do it in a way that will lower the rate in which these costs have been going up. But the main thing we have to do is to finally solve the riddle of providing health care security to all Americans.

Whitewater Development Corp.

Q. Mr. President, do you support the idea of naming a special prosecutor to investigate the Whitewater affair?

The President. I have nothing to say about that. I've said we'd turn the records over. There is nothing else for me to say about that.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:15 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting a Report on Loan Guarantees to Israel

January 3, 1994

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Enclosed is an unclassified report on the Loan Guarantees to Israel Program as required by section 226(k) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (Public Law 87-195).

I hope this report will be useful to you.
Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate.

Remarks to Central Intelligence Agency Employees in Langley, Virginia

January 4, 1994

Thank you very much, Mr. Woolsey. Tony Lake and I are glad to be here—and always seemed to me I ought to visit the CIA on a snowy day. [Laughter] Thank you for that warm welcome.

I wanted to come here today for two reasons: First, to meet you and to thank you, those of you who work for the Central Intelligence Agency who devote your lives and your skills to the service of our country; the second thing I wanted to do is to commemorate those who have given their lives in the service of the country through the Central Intelligence Agency.

Intelligence is a unique mission. Nobody knows that better than those of us who have the honor to serve in the Oval Office. When President Truman autographed the photo of himself that hangs in this building, he wrote, "To the CIA, a necessity to the President of the United States from one who knows."

Every morning the President begins the day asking, "What happened overnight? What do we know? How do we know it?" Like my predecessors, I have to look to the intelligence community for the answers to those questions. I look to you to warn me and, through me, our Nation of the threats, to spotlight the important trends in the

world, to describe dynamics that could affect our interests around the world.

Those activities are particularly important now. The end of the cold war increases our security in many ways. You helped to win that cold war, and it is fitting that a piece of the Berlin Wall stands here on these grounds. But even now, this new world remains dangerous and, in many ways, more complex and more difficult to fathom. We need to understand more than we do about the challenges of ethnic conflict, militant nationalism, terrorism, and the proliferation of all kinds of weapons. Accurate, reliable intelligence is the key to understanding each of these challenges. And without it, it is difficult to make good decisions in a crisis or in the long-term.

I know that working in the intelligence community places special demands on each and every one of you. It means you can't talk freely about much of your work with your family and your friends. For some, it means spending a lot of time far away from home. For others, it's meant serving in situations of significant personal danger. While much of your work is sensitive and cannot be discussed publicly, I know what you do. I value it, and I respect you for doing it. And I wanted to come here to say thank you.

The 56 stars carved into the wall here in this lobby remind each who passes by this place of the ultimate risks of intelligence work. Each star memorializes a vibrant life given in the service of our Nation. Each star reminds us of freedom's high price and how the high share some must bear that all the rest of us must respect. My heart goes out to the families and to the friends of each of those whose sacrifices are represented here.

Two of the stars added just this year commemorate two devoted agency professionals who were slain last January entering this compound, Dr. Lansing Bennett and Frank Darling. All of us were shocked and saddened when they were killed and others were seriously injured. The First Lady represented me here at the memorial service, but I want to say again personally how much I admire the service that they gave, the sorrow and anger we all felt and continue to feel about this outrageous act.

The CIA was established over 45 years ago to help confront the challenges to democracy. These stars remind us that the battle lines of freedom need not be thousands of miles away, but can be right here in the midst of our communities with our families and friends. Jim Woolsey and I know that all of you here today are called to a very special kind of public service.

I celebrate your commitment. I appreciate your contributions. As President, I will do my best to learn from you, to help you to do your work, and to stand by you. And on behalf of the American people, let me say again, I thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:12 a.m. in the lobby of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of The Netherlands *January 4, 1994*

The President. It's a great honor for me to welcome Prime Minister Lubbers here today. As I'm sure all of you know, he is one of the senior statesmen in Europe, and he has been a great ally of the United States. We've worked together very closely on issues of international security, issues of European security, trade, and economic issues. His nation is one of our larger trading partners—has had a very constructive attitude about that, and of course, I think the third biggest investor in the United States. So, our relationship with The Netherlands is very, very important, and I'm glad to have him here today, and I look forward to the visit we're about to start.

Eastern Europe and NATO

Q. Mr. President, why do you seem to be having trouble generating enthusiasm for the Partnership For Peace among Eastern European nations?

The President. As you remember, when they all came here, all the leaders of the Eastern European countries came here for the dedication of the Holocaust Museum, they were looking for ways to become more identified economically and militarily or at least in terms of security issues with the West, and

NATO seemed to be an easy way or a clear way to do it. But we're not closing the door on that. What we're trying to do is to open the door to a developing relationship and to do it in a way that is consistent with what all the European nations have indicated they were willing to do at this time and also to do it in a way that doesn't divide Europe.

I think General Shalikashvili, who, as you know, was a child in Poland, spoke about that today. We're trying to promote security and stability in Europe. We don't want to do anything that increases tensions. I think that what we have decided to do will work if the Eastern European nations will make the most of it, and I hope they will.

Q. Do you think they just don't understand the concept well enough? I'm referring specifically to the President of Poland today.

The President. Yes, President Walesa. Well, you know what he said today in his interview. I think that that's why I'm going to see him. I'm going to Prague to see them, and we're going to talk about it. And Ambassador Albright and General Shalikashvili are both going to Eastern Europe ahead of me, and we're going to work hard to try to make everybody feel good about this approach. I think it's what our NATO partners want to do, and I think that it's a good beginning.

Q. How long does the evolutionary approach take?

The President. We don't know. We'll just have to see how it goes.

Q. Do you have a hope that all the nations of Europe eventually will be a part of NATO, including Russia?

The President. Well, I have a hope that all the nations of Europe will eventually be clearly and unambiguously committed to a peaceful and stable, secure Europe where the nations respect each other's borders. And I think we're working toward that.

[At this point, one group of reporters left the room, and another group entered.]

Prime Minister Lubbers

Q. Mr. President, did you invite Mr. Lubbers to come to the White House because you expect him to be the next President of the European Community and successor of Jacques Delors?

The President. No, I invited him to come to the White House because he is already one of the leading statesmen in Europe and because our two nations have had a very strong relationship. We've worked together on matters of European and international security, on matters of trade and economic growth. There is a very large investment in this Nation from The Netherlands. We feel very good about our relationship. We met a couple of years ago, but we've not had a chance to visit since I've been President. So, that's why I asked him.

Europe

Q. Mr. President, Dutch politicians are afraid your administration is losing its interest in Europe. Is that a correct observation?

The President. No. I'm going to Europe three times this year to try to allay that. I asked for this NATO summit so that we could get together and talk about the future of NATO, our common security future. I intend to make it very clear that as long as I am President, we will maintain a strong military position in Europe and a strong support for NATO. One of the reasons that I asked General Shalikashvili to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is that he had just come from being the Supreme Commander in Europe and the commander of our forces there. And of course, I worked very hard to get the GATT round completed, along with Prime Minister Lubbers. So, we've done this together.

I think our economic and our security ties to Europe are as critical as they've ever been. And I hope that the opportunities that I'll have on this trip and again at the G-7 meeting with Naples and in-between, when I go back to commemorate the—and at least three different nations—the 50th anniversary of the events that brought an end to World War II, that all those things will reassure the people of your nation and of Europe about the United States intentions.

Q. *[Inaudible]*—to expand the NATO, you seem to have another opinion, right?

The President. No, I'm not against expanding NATO. I just think that if you look at the consensus of the NATO members at this time, there's not a consensus to expand NATO at this time, and we don't want to

give the impression that we're creating another dividing line in Europe after we've worked for decades to get rid of the one that existed before. What we want is a secure Europe and a stable Europe. And I think that the proposal that I put forward would permit the expansion of NATO, and I fully expect that it will lead to that at some point.

Q. A part of the feeling of neglect in Europe is that there is not really a response of the State Department, from the European Bureau, to discussions with the diplomats here. They feel that inadequate. Are you aware of that, and what's your comment on that?

The President. No, I'm not, so I can't have a comment.

Q. [Inaudible]

The President. I'm going to go see them next week and try to convince them that—[inaudible]—and I hope that I can. I have a very high regard for them. I'm going to see them next week. Ambassador Albright and General Shalikashvili are going ahead of me just in the next few days. So we're going to work very hard with them and see what we can do.

NOTE: The exchange began at 5:10 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House.

Nomination for Ambassador to New Zealand and Western Samoa

January 5, 1994

The President announced today that he intends to nominate Josiah Beeman to be the U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand and to Western Samoa.

"Josiah Beeman's career has been marked by both accomplishment and concern," said the President. "He will serve our country well as Ambassador."

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Nomination for Director of the United States Geological Survey

January 5, 1994

The President announced today that he intends to nominate Gordon P. Eaton to be the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey.

"Gordon Eaton is a highly respected earth scientist with a strong understanding of the workings of the USGS," said the President. "I believe he will do a fine job as Director."

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Proclamation 6644—Death of Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.

January 6, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As a mark of respect for the memory of the Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., former Speaker of the House of Representatives, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by section 175 of title 36 of the United States Code, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until his interment. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:32 a.m., January 6, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on January 7.

Statement on the Death of Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.

January 6, 1994

The Nation mourns the loss of our beloved former Speaker of the House, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr.

As U.S. House Speaker, Tip O'Neill was the Nation's most prominent, powerful, and loyal champion of working people. He loved politics and government because he saw how politics and government could make a difference in people's lives. And he loved people most of all—his neighbors, his constituents, and his family.

Last fall, Tip was generous to me with his advice and his stature when he joined our effort to win approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement. His stand moved me, because working people had been the cause of his long and colorful career, and in his heart he knew that more open trade would mean a better quality of life for working Americans.

On a day of sadness for my family and Tip's, Hillary and I wish his wife, Millie, and their family our deepest sympathies for a husband and a father now gone and for a beautiful life well lived.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

January 2

In the afternoon, the President and Hillary and Chelsea Clinton returned to Washington, DC, from Hilton Head, SC.

January 3

In the afternoon, the President met with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

January 4

In the afternoon, the President had lunch with the Vice President.

In the evening, the President had dinner with experts on European affairs.

January 5

In the afternoon, the President had lunch with columnists.

January 6

In the afternoon, the President traveled to Hot Springs, AR, to attend the funeral of his mother, Virginia Clinton Kelley, on January 8.

The President appointed Katherine D. Seelman to be the Director of the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, part of the Department of Education's Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

January 7

The President announced that he intends to nominate William A. Reinsch to be the Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration.

The President appointed the following individuals to Senior Executive Service positions in the administration:

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Tony Hernandez, Regional Administrator, Region 8
Joseph J. O'Hern, Regional Administrator, Region 7

Department of Agriculture

Vicki J. Hicks, Assistant Deputy Administrator for Commodity Operations, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Mary Ann Keeffe, Deputy Administrator for Special Nutrition Programs, Food and Nutrition Service
R. Alan King, Deputy Administrator for Commodity Operations, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Paul W. Johnson, Chief, Soil Conservation Service

Department of Energy

Daniel C. Tate, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Liaison, Congressional, Intergovernmental and International Affairs

Environmental Protection Agency

Denise T. Graveline, Deputy Associate Administrator, Communications and Public Affairs

Department of Commerce

Jeffrey Hunker, Senior Policy Adviser, Office of Policy and Planning

Sally Yozell, Director of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, NOAA

General Services Administration

Faith A. Wohl, Director, Workshop Initiatives

Department of Health and Human Services

Carol L. Roddy, Senior Adviser to the Surgeon General

Department of the Interior

Katherine Louise Henry, Associate Solicitor for Surface Mining

Department of Justice

Paul R. Friedman, Deputy Associate Attorney General

Frank Sharp Holleman III, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division

Cynthia C. Lebow, Senior Counsel for Policy, Civil Division

Department of State

Mary Faith Mitchell, Senior Population Coordinator, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration

Department of the Treasury

John Paul Whitehead, Assistant to the Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service

**Nominations
Submitted to the Senate**

NOTE: No nominations were submitted to the Senate during the period covered by this issue.

**Checklist
of White House Press Releases**

The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary that are neither printed as items nor covered by entries in the Digest of Other White House Announcements.

Released January 3

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers

Transcript of a press briefing by Director of Communications Mark Gearan

Released January 4

Statement by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers on the President's meeting with Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of The Netherlands

Transcript of a press briefing by Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman John M. Shalikashvili

Released January 5

Statement by Senior Advisor to the President Bruce R. Lindsey on delivery to the Justice Department of documents relating to the Whitewater Development Corporation

Released January 6

Statement by Chief of Staff Thomas McLarty on the death of Virginia Kelley

Biography of Virginia Kelley

Text of remarks by the Vice President on foreign policy in Milwaukee, WI

Text of remarks by the Vice President to the University of Wisconsin football team in Milwaukee, WI

Released January 7

Transcript of a press briefing by Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, and Secretary of Defense Les Aspin on the President's trip to Europe

**Acts Approved
by the President**

NOTE: No acts approved by the President were received by the Office of the Federal Register during the period covered by this issue.